

Gainesville Daily Sun.

VOL. XXVI, NO. 180 GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909 TEN CENTS A WEEK

DR. COOK'S DISCOVERY IS NOT DOUBTED NOW

His Standing as An Explorer Convinces All of His Success in Latest Feat.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook's credit stands so high with Danish polar experts that the first message announcing his success in reaching the North Pole, meager as it was, was accepted as conclusive. Commodore Høvergaard said yesterday:

"I believe the message is true, because Dr. Cook is most trustworthy and opposed to all exaggeration."

C. A. Nielson, an official of the Greenland administration department, who is well acquainted with Dr. Cook, and was associated with him in Greenland, said:

"When Dr. Cook says that he reached the North Pole there can be no doubt about it. His scientific discoveries will prove that."

A committee under the presidency of the minister of commerce has been formed to arrange a fitting reception to the intrepid explorer on his arrival at Copenhagen. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, the American minister, will be aboard the special steamer that will be sent out by the Royal Geographical Society today to meet Dr. Cook, who is on his way here on the steamer Hansegade.

The Danish government last night despatched the torpedo boat Jylland from Aarhus to meet Dr. Cook and the Jylland will probably come across the Hansegade off the Skaw. The commander will convey congratulations to the explorer in behalf of the government.

The special committee of the Royal Geographical Society will invite Dr.

Cook to be the society's guest during his stay at Copenhagen. Rooms have been reserved for him at the Hotel Phoenix.

WALLACE ENDORSES COOK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Dillon Wallace, the author and explorer, whose companion, Leonard Hubbard, became lost and starved to death while exploring Labrador, in an interview yesterday said that he had implicit faith in Dr. Frederick Cook's wonderful feat. Mr. Wallace had completed plans for an expedition for the relief of Dr. Cook. In his statement yesterday he said:

"I knew Dr. Cook well. You can put implicit trust in his veracity. When he was a boy he exhibited signs of scientific bent. When he could he would read of explorers and study their methods. It is utterly impossible that Cook could merely have found the magnetic pole. His course would not have permitted that. Any one who has visited the country and studied conditions there can realize how impossible it would be for him to reach the magnetic pole from the course he took."

"Dr. Cook started out from Ellesmere Land, and his last letter to his family was from Cape Thomas Hubbard (named after the father of the explorer who died with Wallace) in 1908. From there Cook pushed on to Cracked Land and then went north-eastward. From that point the rest of his direct journey was completed. Thus it will be seen that the magnetic needle lying in an opposite di-

HAS BEEN TWICE ENTERED.

Presbyterian Manse Entered by Sneak Thieves Recently.

Sneak thieves have twice entered the Presbyterian manse, but fortunately they have not found what they were evidently looking for—money.

Rev. Dr. Hay states that they only turned things over in general in the kitchen and dining-room, while they also made a careful survey of the house, but failing to find valuables they did not take anything.

These robbers are more than likely to be Gainesville parties who understand the situation.

rection would have been impossible for access by Dr. Cook.

"I have no doubt that Dr. Cook has reached the North Pole. He is a man of extreme reliability, fairly scientific, and versed in geographical conditions in the Arctic regions. He has always manifested truthfulness in his every report and concerning explorations in the North he has been very exact. I am certain that he is truthful in this statement."

"Another point that would tend to help discourage disparaging statements, is that Cook's route was directly to Cracked Land, ending with a swift dash to the pole, which would lie directly north. Thus he would avoid the awful eastern drift of the terrible current in the Polar sea as north of Greenland."

"Peary undoubtedly would have accomplished what Dr. Cook has done if he had been better acquainted with the dangerous conditions confronting him in the frozen sea. Peary tried to avoid this condition by going westward, but this was his undoing. Peary made his dash too far eastward. Cook took advantage of Peary's failure and planned a round-about course."

Asked what benefits would be derived from Dr. Cook's discovery by the United States, Wallace said:

"The great northern country is a strange land to us. The geographical situation is a matter that is of real importance to our government. I have not the least doubt that Dr. Cook has taken a series of geographical notes, which will be of the greatest value. I have seen some of his notes which were sent back by him two years ago when he was in Greenland, which describes most convincingly the situation in the north. He tells of vast coal mines and other ore, which this country some day will find of the greatest value, and will be highly pleased to possess."

TAMPA MAN INVENTS NEW FLYING MACHINE

Gustav Loeffler, Owner of Nine Successful Patents, Turns His Genius in Another Direction.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 3.—The Daily Tribune of this city contains the following article of interest to Floridians:

"If the plans of Gustav Loeffler, proprietor of the Loeffler Wagon Works, and owner of nine successful patents, work out as successfully as he anticipates, Tampa will shortly gain fame in an entirely new direction. Mr. Loeffler is about to begin work on a flying machine of a pattern essentially different in many particulars from any hitherto constructed and which, Mr. Loeffler believes, will prove more of a success than any of them."

"Mr. Loeffler has carefully considered every particular of the machine which he proposes to build and has every detail worked out and pictured in his mind. 'I can close my eyes,' he said yesterday, 'and see the machine as it will appear when completed and feel absolute certainty that it will work successfully.' Mr. Loeffler believes that he will be able to introduce the flying machine into general use, as he believes that his form of airship can be manufactured cheaply enough to make it less expensive than an automobile. The model which he proposes to build first will cost about \$500 and be about 20 feet long."

"Mr. Loeffler's idea combines the principles contained in both the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon. His machine will be as similar to a bird as possible. First there will be a cigar-shaped gas-bag, and on top of this

instead of under, as has been the custom, will be the platform from which the machine will be operated. On each side there will be wings, which will have small gas bags at their ends for the purpose of balancing the structure. These wings will propel the machine, instead of the propellers in use in other machines. At the rear of the machine there will be a tail, by means of which the machine will be guided, and which will be controlled by a foot lever. Steering gear similar to that used in an automobile will be used, and the machine propelled by electric storage batteries. For carrying passengers, the machine will be larger and will be surmounted by an awning above which will be another small gas bag."

"I know that it will work," said Mr. Loeffler in summing up. He is confident that he will be able to show Tampanians how to fly in a short time, and it is probable that his machine will be one of the drawing features of the next State fair. With Florida's many advantages as a field for aeroplane races, there can hardly be a doubt that this State will in the future be the scene of these big events, and it is possible that the grand prize will be won by the Tampan. Mr. Loeffler's belief in the success of his invention is sustained by his nine previous successful patents, one of which is a new kind of rubber horse shoe which bids fair to net him a neat income."

Georgia-Florida Saw Mill Association's New Office

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—The Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association, general offices at Tifton, Georgia, have just established an office in Jacksonville. They are occupying a handsomely furnished office on the tenth floor of the new Atlantic National Bank building. This office has been opened for the benefit of all sawmill men and a general letter to this effect has been sent out to all the mills in Georgia and Florida. They are expected to make this office their headquarters while in Jacksonville. In fact it is to be an information bureau for the lumber interests in general.

The association has secured the services of O. E. Barnard, who has charge of this office. Mr. Barnard is a young man who is especially fitted for this position, having had ten years

experience in the lumber business, and is perfectly familiar with all the different details in the manufacture and distribution of lumber, having worked in the largest mills of the South and wholesale and retail yards and on the docks at Philadelphia. He is a competent lumber inspector and will be glad to investigate any trouble that the mill men may have with any shipment to Jacksonville.

Mr. Barnard has just moved with his family to Jacksonville from Micanopy, Florida, where he has resided for the past four years. He was connected for nearly three years with the Mellon Lumber Company of that place as office manager, etc. He is to be found daily at 1903 Atlantic National Bank building and extends a cordial invitation to all persons connected with the lumber business to call and see him.

PREPARING TO WELCOME COOK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Preparations already are afoot here to make the coming of Dr. Frederick A. Cook an event of national and possibly of international importance. If the plans outlined yesterday by the members of the Arctic Club are carried out, the welcome home which Dr. Cook will receive in New York will be an occasion in which city, State and nation will take part, while prominent explorers, Cook's former rivals—from all parts of the globe, will gather to pay their personal tribute to his achievement.

Among the most notable of those who in all probability will be here to greet Dr. Cook on his return will be Lord Shackleton, the intrepid Englishman, whose recent explorations in the Antarctic during which he succeeded in pushing nearer to the South Pole than had any previous explorer, made him a figure of world-wide prominence.

Members of the Arctic Club hope that President Taft may himself be present as the nation's representative to welcome Dr. Cook.

Among the explorers who are expected to take a prominent part in the welcome to Dr. Cook are the Duke of the Abruzzi, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Capt. Roald Amundsen, Gen. A. W. Greely, Rear Admiral George Melville, Anthony Fiala of this city and Capt. Jose Bernier.

No definite date has yet been set for Dr. Cook's arrival.

Roosevelt Is Now After Pelicans With His Rifle

GOVERNMENT FARM, Naivasha, B. E. A., Sunday, Aug. 29.—Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by Major Mearns, came into Naivasha on Thursday, July 22, riding round the east side of the lake, while J. Alden Loring, the naturalist, came across in Capt. Attenborough's launch. Prof. Edmund Heller remained at the Attenboroughs.

Kermit Roosevelt had come into the township the day before, and he and the correspondent went out to meet Col. Roosevelt at lunch at the government experimental farm on the Morendat river, where he was entertained by J. K. Hill. After the meal the party rode over the farm, inspecting the flocks of sheep and the pedigreed stud stock.

Col. Roosevelt, Kermit and the cor-

respondent returned later to Naivasha, and found that R. J. Cunningham, general manager of the expedition, with all the porters and the baggage, had only just arrived.

Early next morning the correspondent went down to the camp, and had breakfast with Col. Roosevelt and Kermit, and then started off in a small rowboat for pelicans.

We had not gone far when the Colonel brought down a couple of Egyptian geese with a very pretty shot. We then turned the boat for the usual hunting ground of the pelicans and brought it with the least possible noise to within 150 feet of two specimens. Col. Roosevelt took

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The Lusitania Breaks Three of Ocean Records

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Times new ocean records fell to the Cunard liner Lusitania on her latest trip from Queenstown, which ended last night. The Lusitania made the passage in four days, eleven hours and forty-two minutes, thereby clipping three hours

off previous times. She maintained an average speed of 23.5 knots for the entire voyage, beating the Mauretania's record of 23.4, and finally by landing her passengers at the Cunard pier shortly before 8 o'clock last night, she became the first liner to dock on the fourth day out of Queenstown.

Examinations for Three Thousand Census Clerks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The bureau of the census yesterday announced that approximately three thousand temporary clerks will be appointed in connection with the work of taking the thirteenth decennial census. The first examination will be held throughout the United States on October 23, next. Very few appointments from this examination will be made before January 1, next, and not many will be made until April 1, 1910. The maximum force will be drawn about August 1, next.

These applicants will receive salaries of \$600 per annum at the beginning, but promotions, it is asserted, to at least \$900 yearly will be reasonably rapid for those who render satisfactory service.

Blank application forms and a circular of instructions, the bureau announces, may be obtained after September 10 by addressing the civil service commission, Washington, D. C., the bureau of the census, Washington, or the secretary of the board of examiners at the following named places, among others: Postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.; custom house, New Orleans, La.

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